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PERSONS WISHING CLOTHING will do well to call PERSONS WISHING CLOTHING WIN do went to can and examine one of the latest Suring and Summer styles of the most Extensive, New, Tasty, and Fashionable Stocks of Randy. Make ever officted, and will be sold less than at any other establishment in this city.

The Cloyde Room is stocked with fresh Goods from Europe, and is not surpassed as to Style, Taste, or Cutting.

FURNALING CHOODS.

Tastefully selected and in every variety. Particular attention is pead to the Children's Bepartment.

In all cases where persons are not pleased, their money will be returned.

The Leagest Store in the city.

The Largest Store in the city.

SOUGHT AFTER EAGERLY, BOUGHT CHEER Pilly - Parsimonious people should not visit KNOX's, for a single and it is new Spring Style is sure to make them had out 64 — such is its attractive and not-to-b-resisted qualities. All others, however, ought to drop in—it is at No 212 Broadway—and make their selections.

Gentlemen are invited to call and examine a Model of a Gentleman's Duess Har for the Spring of 1860 price \$3 50, and it will be found to excel in fineness, durability and elegance, any Hats for which \$4 is demanded in Broadway, Espendered, Manufactures of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassaust,

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C R B A F R S T
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LARGEST ENGRAVING EVER PUBLISHED
for \$1.
Let all well wishers of the
Gospel Causs,
and Parents who desire to promote
The Religious Welfare

THE RELIGIOUS WELFARE

Of

THERE FAMILIES,

Buy the Great Picture

CERRIST AND HIS APOSTLES,

SEUNDAY - SCHOOL LIBERARY.

THE WAY TO RAISE ONE.

We prepose to sell our beautiful Engraving of Christ and his Apostles to Summay-lichools at a discount, so as to emaile them to resell them at the regular retail price; and we have already found that, in a school of a few scholars, sufficient ceptes have been sols, from the profits of which has been raised a large library of books.

44 N will hance six Pictures, postage free.

In offering this work of art at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ it we are convinced that it is within the reach of every Minister of the Gospel.

Twelve cents required to prepay. Address

That on the construction of the Congression of the Congress

BOYS' SILVER WATCHES, For Sale by GRO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAT, One door below Canal st. Formerly No. 11 Wail-st.

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No. 40 MURHAY-ST , N. Y. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. \$100 3 Sewing-Machine......\$100 The Family Sewing-Machine.... L. M. Singer & Co., No. 455 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE Co.'s FIRST-CLAIS, DOUBLE-THRHESD, Rapid, Noiseless, and Seautiful #80.—NEW SEWING-MACKINE —#80.
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RETAIL PRICE, 851 LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions to with every Hemmer. Seed for a circular. Also Universal Boson Folders and SLLP Markers for quilting.

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AND HOTELS.
We invite all who are in want of Chandellers, Brackets, &c., to an inspection of our Spring assortment of new styles, embracing a larger PRIVATE HOUSES,

VARIETY New establishment in New-York. than can be found in any other establishment in New-York.

A lot of second head des Fixtures for sale, at a great bargain.

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PHALON & SON'S COCIN, OF DEODORIZED COUGANUT CIL, is the best and chespest article for the hair. Try it. Everytoxy uses it. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by al Druggists in the United States and Canadas. No. 619 Broadway

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QUIER BROTHERS,
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Also, tan second-hand Safes FOR BALK LOW. STARR'S Chemically Prepared GLUB

For Family Use; 25 costs per bottle, with Brish.

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FOR NALE EVERYWHERE.
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PARKER BROS. LONDON CLUB SAUCE is just the article long needed by the public, to take the place of the many inferior sauces which have enjoyed a monopoly and been sold at exorbitant prices. Superior and cheaper to all others in use, the great saic it is now enjoying is the best test of its merits and popularity. Sold by all respectable grocers, and by A. J. Pancker, No. 15 Beckman-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES, tre unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No abrinking, nor turning up behind. BAYCHRLON'S HAR DYE, be best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known Apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bond-st.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Geansing, Corring,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Sadies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE TRUE with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hornia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Also, Truesess of every kind for permanent retention of Rupture, Bathing Trueses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Supporters, Bhoulder-Braces, Supporters, Sincipal Rupture, Bathing Trueses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Supporters, Sincipal Rupture, and all surpical appliances eclerationally applied by Marses a Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church) N. Y.

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which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market price, and on the most favorable terms.

WINDOW SHADES, Manufactured by
Prison Labor.
We sell to the Jobbing Trade only.
on of large buyers solicited.
A. Barrickto & Co., No. 35 Murray-st.

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AND HON AND SCREPTER POWDERS.

At once relieve and finally effect a cure of these truly painful diseases, by a timely application of the Olive Tar to the parts affected, and by a strict acherence to the direc ions contained in the Fowders. The Fowders purify and revitaitize the shood, enabling it to receive and diluse through the system the vitality imparted by the Olive Tar. Thus the disease yields to the being influence of the medicine, and the patient is restored to bealth. Olive Tar, the per bottle: Fowders, \$1 per package.

Sold at No. 215 Broadway, and by all Dregstats.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS WINCHESTEE'S GENUINE HYPOTHOSPRITES,

WINCHRSTER'S GENEINE HYPOPROSPRITES,

In seed only call the attention of all Consumptine aufferers, whether in advances or the incipient stage of the disease, to the following extract from a letter, addressed to me by a physician of great experience, and extensive practice in Chester Co. Penn. The volustary evidence of professional norm, such as that of Dr. Townsend, ought to convince the most skeptical of the extraordinary efficacy of my Preparation of the Hypophosphiles. The original may be seen, with others of like character, from some of the best physicians in the acquirty, at my office.

CHATBAN, Pa., 3d Month, 26th, 1866. FRIEND J. WINCHESTER: -At the time of receiving your let

ter requesting a Report of the cases in which I had used the Hy pophosphites, I was very much engaged both night and day. Many of the persons who have taken the Hypophosphites have not been under my immediate care; but most of them I have had an opportunity of examining previous to their commencing the treatment. A detailed account of each case would be very interesting and instructive. This I am unable to give in but very few

Thirty-six persons have obtained the medicine from me, twelve of which have been under my own care. Fire of them were, in my opinion, and in the judgment of other physicians, normals. CASES OF PHTHISIS-Include cough, copious expectorations of a purulent character, night-swests and emaniation. These cose were from one 'o three years' standing. Auscultation and per enssion developed sounds, which taken in connection with the other symptoms, gave exidence of a condition from which I have NEVER, in seventeen years' practice, sheet a single case recov BR BY ANY OTHER TREATMENT. * * * Under the use of the Hypephosphites all the bad symptoms ceased; they have gained PIRSH, and STRENGTH, and MEALTH-some of them ARTTER THAN THEY HAD ENJOYED FOR SEVEN YEARS PREVIOUSLY.

and in them all symptoms or traces of the disease have disappeared reared. Of those who were not under my care I have not heard of a single patient who did not express himself benefitted by the use of the Remedy; although in some of them the disease was too far advanced to admit the p subility of recovery.

I presume I am as skeptical in medicines, or Specifics, as most physicians; yet, from the experience I have had in the use of Dr. J. F. CHURCHILL'S REMEDY FOR TURRECULOSIS, I would say to all who have any tendency to that discase: TAKE IT; AND THE SOONER THE BETTER, before there is disorganization. * * *

WINCHESTER'S GENTINE HYPROSPRYTES, ACT with PROMP NESS and CERTAINTY in every stage of Consumption, and with invariable efficacy in all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood invariable efficacy in all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, General Debility, Dyspepsis, Asthma, Rickets, Female Complaints, Spermatorrhea, in all disorders dependent on imperfect or imprised notrition, and in all cases of local or constitutional debility. They increase the nervous or vital energy, relieve Cough, check Night Sweats, diminist Expectoration, improve the Appetite, arrest District, promote refreshing sleep, and Cherts New and Insalthy Blood. A fair trial is a certain cure!

PRICASE IN 7 and 10-or bottles, \$1 and \$2. Do not confound this remedy with the Properharks or Chemical Food. Beware of all Preparations containing Inon, the use of which, in Consumption, is pronounced highly dangerous and criminal by eminent medical authority. Send for my new Circular which gives the ONLY RELIABLE INFORMATION in regard to Dr. Churchill's Treatment. Inquire for and use only "WINCHERTEN'S GENTLINK PREPARATION," which may be had of all respectable Drugists, and Wholessie and Rotali at the sole general Depot in the gists, and Wholesale and Retail at the sole general Depot in the United States by J. Winchester, No. 43 John-st., N. Y. In Boston, by Walton & Mason, No. 96 Tremont st., Wholesale Agents for Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Eastern

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In the whole category of iseases, CONSTIPATION is assigned by respectable medical sta-inties to be the chief cause of sudden deaths, no other maled-icing so fatal or destructive to human life. HOLLOWAY'S THE tree as afe and certain specific to this momentous and universa-

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860.

Republican National Convention. CHICAGO, May 16.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications Business letters for THE TRIBUNE should in all cases be dressed to Honach Greeker & Co.

Messrs, Hanvey Birch & Bros. are Agents in READING, Pa. G. W. JOHNSON is our Agent in Bridgeton. N. J., for the sale
of Thir TRIBLENE, and will serve our friends with our Daily,
Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Editions.

A diabolical attempt was made to fire a tenement house in Ninth avenue yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, which was fortunately discovered in time to prevent a conflagration.

The Hon. Howell Cobb has formally withdrawn from the ring as a candidate for the Democratic nomination at Charleston. Mr Cobb is a philosopher, and takes time by the forelock. Who will follow his example?

Judge Cadwallader of Philadelphia, yesterday, in the case of Horner, the fugitive Slave, remanded him to his owner. This decision caused great excitement, and a rescue was attempted. The carriage in which the fugitive was being conveyed to prison was demolished, when the police interfered and arrested ten men-nine negroes and one white man, all of whom were conducted to jail. A writ of babeas cornus has been served on the Marshal returnable to a State Court this morning.

A salient feature in the debates of Congress yesterday was a discussion of polygamy. It areae on a proposition reported from the Committee on Territories declaring polygamy a crime, and annulling all the Territorial laws of Utah legalizing and establishing it. The Democrats in the House were not ready to stand forth as the advocates and supporters of this peculiar institution; on the other hand, they could not but squirm at the idea of asserting and enforcing the authority of Congress over the Territories in relation to the subject. For if Congress can limit the number of wives a man may have, it is difficult to see why it may not also limit the number of slaves he may have; if "popu-"lar sovereignty" in the Territories is a delusion and a snare in regard to polygamy, why not in relation to Slavery also? This natural Democratic squeamishness received a delicate and discriminating expression from the lips of the Hon, Laurence O'Brien Branch of North Carolina, who was willing to prohibit polygamy, but could not brand it as a crime, because they might afterward be called on to put a similar stigma upon "that other twin relic of barbarism." Pressed on the popular sovereignty dilemma, Mr. Branch said he was ready to take all power from the people of a Territory who showed themselves unfit for self-government, and to repeal all laws which shock the moral sense of the country. We fancy that if he were to go that length, he would soon be in trouble with his party. However, he was not put to the test yesterday, the

Mr. Seward has been crit cised and censured for enying, in his Ruchester spread, that an irrepressibla conflict exists in this country between Freedom and Slavery, and that sooner or later the Slave States must become Free States, or the Free States must become Slave States. But we ask any intelligent and impartial observer who has read the Domocratic newspapers of Connecticut for the past two months, or who has heard the speeches which Democratic politicians have delivered in various parts of that State, to say if the present aspect of the canvass there is not a fulfillment of Mr. Seward's prediction. Indeed, Mr. Caleb Cushing, in his late speech at Hartford, expressly gives his assent to Mr. Seward's doctrine of an irrepressible conflict, but he says the conflict is one of ideas and not of interests. It is something new to find the Democratic party of a Free State taking ground in favor of the desirablecess of Slavery in itself. We have had plenty of talk about its being "none of our business" how many slaves are held by

institutions; plenty of suphistry and false history

about Popular Sovereignty and the practice of the

meddling with what does not concern us; but now,

for the first time, we have, in plain terms, Stavery

THE QUESTION IN CONNECTICUT.

defended and advocated as a good thing in itself. Mr. Cushing's recent speeches at New-Haven and Hartford are, in letter as well as in spirit, pleas for the reintroduction of Slavery into Connecticat. The careful and honest reader can place upon them no other construction. A large portion of the New-Haven speech consists of a labored attempt to show that our Revolutionary fathers never intended to do away with Slavery, even in New-England, certainly not in the South; and another portion is devoted to a defense of Slavery per se, and is substantially an assertion that when they did abolish Slavery they made a mistake. We shall not make extended quotations to prove our assertious, but we point to the speech itself. On the historical question, however, we give the following specimen brick:

ever, we give the following specimen orick:

"Gentlemen, I affirm as a historical fact that the Declaration of Independence intended to apply only to the white governing race of these Colonics. That our fathers intended to retain the African and the Indian in subjection to the white race of these Colonics, there is abundant proof.

"Our fathers did not enter upon any Quixotic parents of radical innovations. They found Indians abounding in the country, and they kept them Indians; they found Africans abounding in the country, and kept them Africans."

As there was no method short of some process of amalgamation by which the Indian and the African could possibly have their color ameliorated, Mr. Cushing means by this, that our fathers found these classes slaves and kept them slaves. He proceeds, as he well may, holding such opinions of radical innovators, to indulge in something like a sneer at the head of his blood and name, Chief-Justice William Cushing, who pronounced the decision by which Slavery was forbidden in Massachusetts. We shall not argue this historical question, but we must be permitted to doubt whether Chief-Justice Cushing, of the year 1780, had not as accurate knowledge of the intentions of the men of the Revolutionary era, as Mr. Caleb Cushing of the year 1860. And we have chanced to find a curious historical document of the year 1776, to which is affixed the signature of a man bearing the very name now borne by the peripatetic advocate of Slavery whose argument we are commenting upon, which furnishes testimony as to the intent of the men of the Revolution much more explicit than the vague generalities which the ex-Attorney-General gives us. In the Massachusetts Archives, vol. 215, page 96, now in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Eoston, is a

paper, of which the following is a copy:

paper, of which the following is a copy:

"In the House of Representatives, Sept. 13, 1776,
"Whereas, This House is credibly informed that
two negro men lately brought into this State as prisoners, taken on the high seas, are advertised to be sold
at Salem on the 17th inst., by public auction;

"Resolved, That the selling and enslaving the human species is a direct violation of the matural rights
alike vested in all men by their Creator, and utterly
inconsistent with the avowed principles on which this
and the other United States have carried their struggle
for liberty even to the last appeal; and therefore that
all persons concerned with the said negroes be and they hereby are forbidden to sell them, or in any man-ner to treat them otherways than is already ordered for the treatment of prisoners of war taken in the same vessel, or others in the like employ; and if any sale of the said negroes shall be made, it hereby is declared

Here follow the indorsements of the officers of both branches, showing that the resolve finally passed on the 16th of September; and attached to it is the following consent of the Council:

John Whetcomb, Eldad Taylor,

S. Holten, Jabez Picher, B. White, Moses Gill, Daniel Hopkius, Beal, Austiu, Wm Phillips, D. Sewell.

On the historical question, we may safely appeal from Caleb Cushing, the partisan demagogue of 1860, to Caleb Cushing, the patriot of 1776. By what cross did the early Revolutionary breed come to terminate in this modern Tory?

We do not mean to pursue this latter-day Cushing further. To those who want proof that he and the party who applaud his language, are willing to see Slavery reestablished in Connecticut, and the other New-England States, we point again to the speeches we have referred to. They substantially teach the doctrines which the Southern philosophers are trying to instil into the people, and which Mr. Charles O'Conor of this city has again and again so boldly proclaimed.

The issue, then, for the people of Connecticut, is substantially whether they will consent to the success of a party which sees no objection, historical, traditionary, political, economical, moral, or religious, to the introduction of Slaver; throughout the length and breadth of the State. That leading Democratic politicians should dare to present such doctrines to the free workmen in the Connecticut shops and factories, is a fact of startling sign!6. cance. The men to whom these appeals in favor of Slavery are made, have the strongest pecupiary, as well as moral, interest in the spread of free ideas and institutions. And it can hardly be possible that they will yield to arguments so foreign to ai their traditions, principles, and habits, and so destructive to the prosperity of the State in its industrial pursuits.

THE CONTEST IN EHODE ISLAND.

The capvass in Rhode Island is most animated and active. Whether, as in the case of Connecticut, the Democratic party and their new allies receive material aid from the fund subscribed by merchants in this city, does not appear. The impression, however, is that a culmination has not been thought necessary in this case, but that one house might buy the whole lot. Be this as it may, very little extraordinary means are resorted to there to defeat the Republican ticket. An extra train of cars was recently engaged to carry out a great number of the faithful from Providence to attend a meeting, and make an imposing demonstration in Woonsceket. A large portion of them, however, cality to dishonor Connecticut.

got drunk on the way, and broke the windows, and even the seats of the care, and, on reaching Woonsocket, on being called upon to give three cheers for their candidate, shouted, " D-n Sprague; let " us get some whisky." A scene of lawless riot and violence of the most revolting character immedistely commenced, and but a small portion of the many car-loads reached the hall. The orator commenced with "What brings this vast assem-"blage here?" when some one promptly replied, "Rum and Sprague's free tickets." Providence Journal of yesterday has a plain, direct, and explicit statement of Messrs. Wm. H. Sheldon & Co., to the effect that the patronage of the Messrs. Spragues, which they have had for some years has been withdrawn for the reason, openly avowed, that the head of the firm was opposed to Mr. Sprague's election. Taese facts show the means relied upon to obtain votes for the corruption candidate and thus defeat the will of the honest and reflecting portion of the community.

the South, provided we of the North retain our free The Messrs. Sheldon, however, though selling good sugar and moinsses, are not among those who make merchandise of their principles, and notwithstanding the assertion of one of her leading Demoearly fathers; plenty of objurgation against intercratic politicians that "money is the main element "in Rhode Island politics," we trust there are still enough of true men to save the State from the ignominy of being bought up by a "highly hospitable and enterprising New-York house" "for the Southern Market, in which they expect to "realize a handsome profit on their purchase."

MORE TENEMENT SLAUGHTERS.

Close upon the heels of the Eim-street horror crowds another holocaust to cupidity. In the early morning a fire bursts out under the stair-case of one of a row of four-story frame houses, crowded full of sleeping families, and in a few seconds all escape by the single narrow stairway is cut off. Then comes a scene of wild confusion as the aroused inmates hurry from their beds, only to find a wall of smoke and flame surrounding them. Fathers and mothers, with their feeble little ones, flock to the windows, and fling themselves into the street, some to be borne maimed, scorched, and bleeding to the hospital, others to escape, happily, unharmed. The firemen and police arrive, but their efforts avail nothing; more than half a score of human beings are burned to death within as many minutes. In the upper story of the house, only eight or ten feet from the scuttle, two mothers, surrounded by eight of their little ones are literally reasted, because the owner of the building would not invest secenty-fice cents in a tadder. Ten lives for 75 cents, only 74 cents apiece. Such was the testimony of the agent, who had the letting of these

The buildings were constructed in the meanest and cheapest manner of the most combustible materials, so that the fire swept through the floors and walls as though they were pasteboard. How long the erection of such man-traps will be tolerated in this city we know not: but to our mind the man who would build and let such places for human habitations, should be liable to indictment for manslaughter. Could the Grand Jury indict a few of these tenement owners, and the Courts convict them, the dwellings of the poor, we feel assured, would be made tolerably secure from such terrible disasters in future.

We commend this case to the members of the Legislature, who are said to be inclined to pass over the tenement-house bill now before them. Let them remember that there are thousands of just such combustible shells in this city, in which human beings are packed thick as sardines, six and eight tiers deep, between the cellar and sky, and in which, were a fire to break out in the night, the loss of life would be fearful to think upon. Shall there be no

BROOKLYN CITY ELECTION.

The Republicans of Brooklyn have an opportunity, for the first time, of electing their candidates, at the city election on Tuesday next. The Democracy are depressed, disorganized, and split up into factions, and have two tickets in the field, while the Republicans are hopeful, energetic, united. and harmonious. In the candidates presented for the suffrages of the Republicans of the city, we recognize the names of honest, capable, and responsible men, who, if elected, will do their whole duty with conscientious fidelity. Not the least consideration in their favor is the fact that they have been put forward by the Convention without solicitation on their part. Mr. Thomas W. Field, the candidate for Collector of Taxes and Assessments, is a well-known horticulturist, and surveyor, of irreproachable integrity. In the Board of Education, of which he is a member, he has shown himself zealous and thorough in the discharge of his duties. At the time of his nomination he was absent at the South, and upon his return tendered his declination of the unsolicited honor; but his friends insisted that he should stand, believing that the excitement of a popular election would be the best palliative for the depression under which he has labored since the terrible affliction which he recently suffered.

Mr. John C. Duryea, the candidate for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, is a hardware merchant, and brother to the Senator from Kings County.

Mr. John Williams, nominated for street Commissioner, is a grocer of respectability, who has served acceptably as Alderman and Supervisor.

All of these gentlemen are good men and true, and deserve the united support of the Republicans throughout the city. A Republican triumph now would do much toward carrying the county for our candidates in the coming Presidential campaign.

The Republican State Committee of Ohio have procured the publication of the oral discussions between Messrs, LINCOLN and DOUGLAS while rival candidates for the United States Senate from Illinois in 1858, as reported at the time in the journals of either party, adding two speeches made in Ohio by Mr. Lincoln during the canvass of 1859. Probably the powers and duties of Congress with respect to Slavery in the Territories, and the general points of difference between the Republicans and the Douglas or "Popular Sovereignty" Democrats, were never more forcibly and fully canvassed than in the course of these discussions. The whole forms a large octavo of 280 pages, is to be issued next Monday, and will be sold for 50 cents per single copy, \$35 per hundred, and \$250 per thousand. We urge those who want to look at this question from both sides to send to Follett, Foster & Co., Columbus, Ohio, for this work.

- The Springfield Republican says: " No less than \$5,000 has been raised in Massachusetts, and was taken to Connecticut last week, to PURCHASE VOTES for the Democratic ticket." Wealth is in league with rasTHE LATEST NEWS, Will be again taken up in the Hanse next Monday.

RECEIVED X34

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington,

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28, 1860. THE VERA CRUZ AFFAIR.

to show her colors, which was made by throwing

shot across her bows, was answered by a discharge

of musketry, when the Indianola hailed and ap-

proached immediately after, which is construed into

being privy to its purpose, though captured on ves-

sels charged to be pirates. This discrimination

cannot be sustained before a Court, but will be

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

closed, the proposition was voted down by 4 to 2,

Messrs. Hindman and Clopton being in the nega-

tive. This exposure disturbs the equanimity of our

MR. HOARD'S COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hoard's Committee has not yet organized.

owing to the absence of Mr. Burnham in Connecti-

THE DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTIONS.

Augustus Schell was examined before Mr. Co-

rode's Committee in regard to money raised in

New York for the purpose of carrying Pennsyl-

\$30,000 or \$40,000 were subscribed and paid,

which sum was disbursed through George Plitt in

Philadelphia. The name of the treasurer was

MOVEMENTS OF JUDGE M'LEAN,

POLYGAMY.

THE ILLNESS OF MRS. HOLT.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

mento: and of Mr. Phelps for a road by the 35th

DROP LETTERS.

thorizing newspapers to print expirations of sub-

scriptions on envelopes, that the whole charge on

drop letters delivered by carriers in cities shall be

one cent, which the Senate subsequently accepted,

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.
The General Appropriation bill makes the following provisions: For Pensions, \$849,000; Military Acad

provisions: For Pensions, \$849,000; Military Acad emy, \$100,000; Indians, \$1,907,000; Consular and Dip lomatic expenses, \$1,022,000; Fortifications, \$605,000

format.c expenses.

Army, \$13,984,000; Legislative Executive, and Judiciary expenses, \$5,870,000; sundry civil expenses, \$3,491,000; Navy, \$11,182,000; deficiency in the Post-Office Department, nearly \$6,000,000. Total, \$45,140.

Office Department, nearly \$6,000,000. Total, \$40,140, \$200; or a net requisition by the Committee of Ways and Means of \$1,180,000 from the Secretary of the Treasury's estimates. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending with June, 1861, made by former acts of Congress of a specific and definite character, amount to upward of \$8,174,600; making, with the above total, nearly \$53,310,000 for the service of the next fiscal year. The largest reduction by the Committee was \$640,000 from the Army estimates.

Army estimates.

The number of banks and branches on the 1st of

The number of banks and branches on the lat of January in the United States, according to the returns at the Treasury Department, was 1,562; the capital paid in \$421,880,000, and the amount of species on hand, \$83,994,000. The resources of these banks, including loans, notes, securities, and real estate, is stated at nearly \$1,000,000,000,000, and their liabilities, \$530,000 of the state of t

The Committee on Ways and Means have concurred

The Special Committee appointed by the Speaker

son deceased.

The bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah

thus insuring one small but useful reform.

To the Associated Press.

The House adopted an amendment to the bill au-

parallel. They adjourned till Thursday night.

practically exercised by the District Attorney.

to consideration.

venerable President.

cut. It will meet next week.

resume the labors of his circuit.

summoned in Florida last week.

publican platform.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, March 23, 1855.
The joint resolution making Macon, Ga., a port of entry was based.
Mr. KING (Rep., N. Y.) presented the memorial of citizens of Genesse, N. Y., in favor of the passage of the House Homestead bill.
Mr. DOOLATTLE (Rep., Wis.) presented a petition in favor of a uniform Bankrupt law.
Mr. SLIDELL (Dam., La.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a favorable report of The dispatches of Capt. Jarvis do not mate, ially differ from the published statements concerning the collision with and capture of the Mexican steamers. They state that one American marine was killed

XXXVITH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 28, 1851

Mr. SLIDELL (Dem., La.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, nade a favorable report on the petition of Isaac P. Morae for additional compensation, and reported a bill for his relief.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.), from the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide pensions for the widows and orphane of officers and soldiers of the army of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Pensions. and two wounded. It is admitted that the Saratoga was towed down to Anton Lizardo by the Indianola and Wave, which are called American steamers for effect, though notoriously in the service of Juarez,

and were sent to ascertain the character of Maria's steamers, which had passed the Castle San Juan and the United States ship Savannah at noon with-

out exhibiting their colors. The collision occurred Tnesday week.
On motion of Mr. BIGLER (Dem , Pa.), the bill to amend the Patent laws was made the special order for after midnight. The Secretary of the Navy submitted these dispatches to the President to-day, and Mr. Hale's resolution of inquiry will be immediately

answered. The conduct of Capt. Jarvis and Com. Turner will be approved on the ground that the demand of the latter upon the steamer Miramon

The bill to increase and regulate the pay of officers, a the Navy, was taken up, the question being on Mr. Kersenden's substitute.

Mr. MALLORY (Dem., Fla.) opposed it on the ground that it did not do justice to the Lieutenants, who were the poorest paid officers in the service.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) replied at some length in defente of his substitute.

Mr. SIMMONS (Rep., R. I.) proposed an amendment further increasing the pay of Lieutenants. Rejected.

creased pay to captains waiting orders. It was unjust to increase the pay of all other branches of the service, and refuse it to captain. He believed members of both Houses of Congress to be totally ignorant of the

wanted to simplify this matter of pay, so that it could be understood without making the matter one of special stucy. His desire was to put officers of the Navy on the same footing precisely as officers of the

An attempt was made in the Committee on Ex-Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss) thought the method of giving each army officer the same increase a bad one, and hoped it would not be applied to the Navy.

Mr. Iverson's substitute was not agreed to.

After other unimportant amendments, the question was taken on Mr. Fescenden's substitute, as amended, and it was not agreed to—Yeas 20, Nays 29.

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Texas) offered an amendment, though any to these naval effects. penditures this morning to re-open the Printing Investigation, after the report had been presented by Mr. Haskin yesterday. The alleged object was to introduce additional testimony. As the case was

ment, giving an increase of pay to those naval officers on land, retained for scientific purposes at the head of

any incresse of pay, make separate cases for them. He did not believe in placing them on an equality with those who braved the perils and endured the rigors of The amendment was rejected-Yeas 10, Nays 36

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

vania in 1856. He could only state generally that polygamy in the Territories of the United States. Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.)—It will be observed

that the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee contains two sections, each of which has two distinct objects in view. The first section proposes to make polygamy a criminal offense throughout all the Territories of the United States, and the second proposes to disapprove and annul certain acts of the Territory of Utah accelerating and applieding polygamy. The amendgiven, who can furnish the exact amount and fuller details. Mr. Schell's examination will be continued to morrow, and after him comes Mr. Butterworth, sane louing and upholding polygamy. The amend-ment I propose, Sir, is to strike out so much of the bill ment I propose, Sir, is to strike out so must of the Committee as proposes to render polygamy criminal in all the Territories of the United States, and to retain so much of it as disapproves and annuls all laws sanctioning and parmitting polygamy. We have a right to disapprove and annul these laws of Utah, because that right has been expressly reserved in the law organizing that Territory. I have Judge M'Lean will return here on the 2d of April, to sit in an important cause, which was postponed owing to Judge Black's illness, and then The vote in the House was significant as to the no difficulty whatever in voting for any bill to disapprove and annul those laws. There is noth-ing in such an act violative of the rights of passage of the bill making polygamy a penal ofto the rights of the rights of the rights of the rights of the day great principle in reference to the government of the Territories. The question as to whether we shall pass a general law rendering criminal this practice in all the Territories of the Union brings up a different class of considerations stogether. I will suggest to my friends on the Democratic ide of the House, Sir, that if we can render polygamy criminal then we can also render criminal that other fense, though it will be resisted by the South as involving Congressional power over Territories which might be applied under such precedent to the other "twin relic of barbarism," described in the Retwin relic of barbarism-Slavery, as it is called in the Dispatches from Postmasier-General Holt give twin relie of barbarism—Slavery, as it is called in the Black Republican platform of 1856. I therefore cannot vote for any provision that shall make a general law in regard to polygamy applicable to all the Territories of the Union, and I feel the less hesi-tation in pursuing this course, because we are not without a remedy against polygamy, which is com-plete and more efficient than would be a law of Conthe most discouraging accounts of the prospect of his wife's recovery, to whom he was suddenly plete and more efficient than would be a law of Congress declaring it criminal. There are modes by which we can reach this practice—a practice well declared by the Committee to be condemned by the public sentiment and the legislation of the whole civilized world. One mode is by totally repealing the Territorial Government of Utah. In case we adopt that mode, two courses would still be open for us a carrying out that policy. We could either attach Utah to the adjacent Territories, or we could put Utah under The Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad substantially decided to-day that they would fix the route, by rejecting the resolution offered by Miles Taylor, which proposed to leave that question open to be determined by capital and enterprise. They then discussed the propositions of Mr. Curtis for a road on the 41st parallel, starting from two points to the adjacent Territories, or we could put Utah under the general law for the government of the citizens of the unoccupied Territories of the Union. I object to the latter course, because the 1 the Territories are brought before Congress for all their local rules and regulations, and hence we only bring upon us additional trouble and consumption of time. The other course, opposite the western borders of Missouri and Iowa. with two converging lines bearing westward, and united within 200 miles of the Missouri River, and then proceeding by a single trunk line to the Bay of San Francisco or the nauivable waters of Sacraof attaching them to adjacent Territories, is open to grave and serious difficulties. There is no Territory lying adjacent to them which they can be attached to

lying adjacent to them which they can be attached to
that they would not be able by their superior numbers,
to control and mold according to their own views.

Mr. CLARK (Dem., Mo.) said that the Committee
on Territories now have that subject under consideration, and that they thought there were Territories
around Utah of sufficient strength to control the political as well as the moral action of that Territory in the cal as well as the moral action of that Territory in the law-making power. Ine subject was now under investigation as to the propriety of blotting out Under Territory, and thus destroying this evil, and putting an end to other enormities perpetrated by that people upon citizens of this country.

Mr. BRANCH—With all deference to the opinion of the country of the country.

Mr. BRANCH—With all deference to the opinion of my friend, I am still of the opinion, Sir, that it is not possible, in the nature of things, that any of our unsettled Territories adjacent to the Territory of Utsh can at this time have sufficient population to control the Mormons. We cannot attach them to California, because she in a State, and she would refuse, as she has a right, under the Constitution, to refuse them. The only course would be to attach them to some Territory at present organized, or to organize a new Territory with a view to control and absorb them. I am, therefore, obliged to entirely discard all considerations therefore, obliged to entirely discard all considerations of repealing the Territorial Government of Utah, with a view to controlling the Mormons by Congress as citizens of the organized Territories of the Union, or attaching them to adjacent Territories.

Mr. TAYLOR (Dem.), La,-As a member of the Mr. TAYLOR (Dem.), La.—As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I wish the indulgence of the House to say that, when this bill was before the Committee on the Judiciary, I was confined to my house, and not able to be present. I am opposed to that feature of the bill. I think we have no power to pass a criminal law to apply within the Territory of Utah, or any organized Territory of the United States. I sm in favor of the adoption of any measure calculated to extirpate the evil, and therefore I cheerfully go for the amendment proposed by the gentlems in from North Carolina.

Amendment proposed by the general shown the Mr. BRANCH proceeded—I have thus shown the two plans proposed to get rid of the evil. The third plan is that proposed by my amendment to anual and disapprove of the acts passed already by Utah, rendering polygamy legal, and to control its future legalation by taking into our own hands the appointment of the law-making power. This is no new training the second of the law-making power. The Committee on Ways and Means have concurred with the Post-Office Committee in restoring the inland mail service to the condition that it was in when the last Congress adjourned, and will report such a provision to the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

Thu Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, the whole of the Diplomatic Corps, the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, are to give Miss Adelina Patti, the young and gifted American primaconna, a complimentary concert on Saturday text. lation by taking into our own hands the appointment of the law-making power. This is no new policy in reference to the Territories of the United States. The earliest instance of Territorial Government we have in our history is that established by the Ordinance of 1787 for the Territories northwest of the Ohio. According to that Ordinace, there were two stages of Territorial Government. In the first stage, the Legislative power was vested in the Government and judges of the Territory. Whetever a Territory had attained a population of five thousand voters, they were authorized to elect one branch of their Legislature, but in no instance, in all the safier Territories of the Union, was an incipient Territorial Government ever allowed to elect both branches. The The Special Committee appointed by the Speaker to inquire what negotiations or legislation is necessary to promote the tobacco trade with foreign countries consists of Messra. Hughes, Tompkins, Bristow, Ferry, Thomas, Leake, and Leach of North Carolina. It is said that Elisha Eughah has been appointed to the States Marshal for Indiana, in place of Robin-

sions.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) presented a petition from citizens of Northumberland County, Pa., asking a change in the tariff laws.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.), the St. Clair Flats bill was made the special order for next.

Wednesday next.

The bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes in the District of Columbia was made the special order for

District of Continon was made the special order for to day two weeks.

Mr. SEWARD, Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee u Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of J. Hosmer Smith.

The bill to increase and regulate the pay of officers

an attack upon our vessels, and justifying the punishment which followed. The design is to try Marin as the leader of the expedition, and to release most of the other 200 hundred prisoners as not

Mr. HAMMOND (Dem., S. C.) advocated an in-

both Houses of Congress to be totally ignorant of the way of increasing the pay, and thought it better to imitate the English Navy in the management of ours. He offered an amendment to that effect, which was substituted by one from Mr. BENJAMIN (Dem., La.), making the salary of captains at see \$4,000; waiting orders and on leave, \$3,000; and discharging other duties, \$3,600. Agreed to.

Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Ga.) then offered a substitute increasing the pay of all officers of the Navy \$20 per month. He thought none but a Philadelphia lawyer understood the bill as reported and amended. He wanted to simplify this matter of pay, so that it could Mr. Gwin's bill for a telegraph to the Pacific, which passed the Senate so quietly, has been referred to the Post-Office Committee of the House, and will be thoroughly scrutinized before being reported back. As nearly all the grantees are Democrats, and have no peculiar claims to this privilege, it may be proposed to include the names of other parties equally enterprising and entitled

Army. Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss) thought the method of

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) said he was opposed to giving it to these land-lubbers. If they are

The crisinal bill, as amended, was then read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill re-ported from the Committee on Judiciary, suppressing